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divorce case or he might be appealing a case depending upon a contract of agency. If the first, he would probably know of the decision, the case given not being a recent one. If it was the contract of agency which was involved in his case, the divorce case would do him no good. While, therefore, these notes are of considerable value, and are evidently done with great care, it is a question whether they are as valuable as they might be made, or worth the space which they take in the work.

The printing throughout is good and the arrangement of the whole convenient and satisfactory. W. D. L.

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A TREATISE ON TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES, CONTAINING AN EXPOSITION OF THE RULE OF PUBLIC POLICY AGAINST CONTRACTS AND COMBINATIONS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE, AND A REVIEW OF THE CASES, ANCIENT AND MODERN. By THOMAS CARL SPELLING, of the San Francisco Bar. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1893.

This book is a compact treatise of 274 pages, which comes forth boldly to clear a way through forests of perplexing decisions. We do not recollect a work which gives to the legal profession a more masterly, concise and satisfactory treatment of the whole subject of trusts and monopolies than that of Mr. SPELEING. The author seems to be thoroughly competent to discuss the intricate problems which abound in this branch of the law and to deal intelligently with broad questions of public policy.

This book is of great practical value, for the author has not yielded to the temptation (which, in the discussion of such a theme, must have continually assailed him) of indulging in abstract theories or intellectual vagaries upon problems yet unsolved. In a work of this sort it is, of course, necessary to expand the fundamental principles by the narration of facts of particular cases, and we feel justified in admiring the succinct and clear manner in which the cases have been placed before us. Chapter I contains an interesting historical condensation of the principles governing the subject, and, as an introduction

to the real theme of the book, the author devotes three chapters to the discussion of the kindred doctrines of the legality of agreements not to practice professions or trades, engage in business or accept employment.

It is from the beginning of Chapter V that Mr. SPELLING treads an almost unbeaten path, applying in that chapter in an original manner an old principle to the modern methods of suppressing competition, known as "cornering markets" and "tying up stocks."

Chapter VI treats of combinations among artisans and workmen—a timely discussion only, though a brief one.

Chapter VIII gives the application of the rule of public policy to contracts for the suppression of competition in public service, agreements, says the author, fraught with serious import to the community.

This is aptly followed up in the next chapter by a discussion upon municipal grants and privileges until, in Chapter XII, monopolies in the form of "trusts" are dealt with, succeeded by a history of anti-monopoly legislation in the United States,—a species of law-making, which the author laments as a futile and almost abortive attempt to curb the power of such combinations.

As a work of more than ordinary merit, Mr. SPELLING'S book deserves a place upon the desk of every progressive lawyer.

A. D. L.

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SHARP & ALLEMAN'S LAWYERS' AND BANKERS' DIRECTORY FOR 1894, JANUARY EDITION, PUBLISHED SEMI-ANNUALLY IN JANUARY AND JULY. Philadelphia: Sharp & Alleman, 1894.

The utility of this work, and the care with which it is prepared, are well known to the profession. The volume before us is divided into five parts: The first is a lawyer's directory, containing the names of over 7,500 lawyers throughout the United States and Canada and the principal cities of Europe. These lawyers, who have been, as far as we can ascertain, selected with a good deal of care, will